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The China Mail

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

TRADE EDITION

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES

A Fine Variety of Delicious Confections

CHESNEY'S EXQUISITE CHOCOLATES.

NUTS & FRUITS WITH CREAM.

The "BENDOLLER GIRL" Assorted Chocolates,
"BENDOLLER" Chocolates,

"MAISIE" Chocolates,

"GOLDEN GATE" Chocolates.

Chesney's Boiled Sweets of the
finest quality in Glass Jars.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.



SHIRTS & COLLARS



COLLARS
\$4 a Dozen.

DAY & DRESS

SHIRTS

IN

Fashionable Styles.

SOLE AGENTS

YEE SANG FAT CO.,
24, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

TELEPHONE 1355.

Diss Bros

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 1543.

DONNELLY & WHYTE
WINE MERCHANTS

10 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

THE MAGISTRACY

A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTION.

Charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with being in possession of 17 sheets of opium, being 15 taels in excess of the quantity allowed, a Chinese woman pleaded not guilty, saying she was in destitute circumstances and had recently come to the Colony to collect a debt from a male Chinese and was given the opium instead.

Questioned by his Worship as to whether she could produce the man, defendant replied that she did not know where he lived and was therefore unable to find him.

A fine of \$80 was imposed on an alternative of one month's hard labour.

THEFT ON BOARD S.S. COLUMBIA

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with the larceny of a quantity of iron pipes on board the s.s. Columbia.

Sergeant Davis prosecuted.

Mr. George Constantine, an engineer on the steamer, gave evidence to the effect that he happened to go to the storeroom where various kinds of pipes were stored, and then he saw defendant with another man in the act of tying up some of the pipes. Before witness could question them they fled on to the deck. Defendant, who was recognised by witness, was subsequently arrested.

Questioned by his Worship, witness said defendant had no business to be in the steamer.

Defendant stated he was employed on board the steamer as a greaser. He lost his tobacco-box and was searching for it in the storeroom when the engineer came in.

Two previous convictions were registered against defendant and he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared before Mr. Melbourne and applied for a remand in the case of a Chinese who was charged with causing an obstruction in Wing Fong Street in exposing his fish for sale. Bail was fixed at \$25.

VAGRANTS OR DESERTERS?

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, W. Rutherford, J. Margison, John Morgan, W. Vanocze, A. Seiden and T. Heyerse, seamen from the Belgian s.s. Le Avenir were charged with being vagrants.

It appeared that these men deserted from the steamer which sailed on Thursday last. The Police, at the request of the Harbour Master, rounded up four of the men, but by that time the steamer had sailed. The other two men also were subsequently arrested. They were sent to the French Consul, who also acts as Consul for Belgium, but he sent them back to the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master asked that they be detained until he could communicate with the Consul as to whether they should be charged with desertion or otherwise. The Consul declined to charge them, and yesterday Inspector Keng again communicated with the Harbour Master who informed him that the French Consul had cabled to Peking on the matter but had so far received no reply. Inspector Keng thought that the best course to adopt would be to charge defendant with vagrancy, after which he would communicate with the Government as to what should be done with defendant. They had so far been detained at the Central Police Station, but as they had no money, the Police had to provide food for them, which cost us, on an average, \$2.00 a day.

Defendant admitted that they were vagrants, and the Harbour Master had no alternative but to send them to the House of Detention.

DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Charged with having in his possession a dangerous weapon, a revolver, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne remanded defendant.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

London, December 1nd.
Rubber is quoted at 32d per lb.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 1nd.
The silver market is unchanged.

A MAGNIFICENT EPILOGUE OF THE WAR.

Paris, December 1nd.
A Havas message says—

President Poincaré yesterday attended the annual gathering at Chantilly in honour of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of 1870. The President said that in future the dark days of 1870 would be viewed only through a prism of new glory. The battle of the Marne, the defence of Verdun and the rout of the Germans formed a magnificent epilogue of the war of 1870.

SIX OFFICIAL VISITS TO PARIS.

Paris, December 1nd.
A Havas message says—

At least six official visits to Paris are expected to take place during Dec. King Albert is arriving next Thursday, while the other visitors will be President Wilson, the King of Italy, the Prince Regent of Serbia, the King of Greece and a British Naval Deputation.

THE FRENCH RECEPTION IN PARIS.

MARSHAL FOCH AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

Paris, December 1nd.
A Havas message says—

Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau were given a wonderful reception in London yesterday. They were welcomed at Charing Cross by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Royal, a packed mass of people greeting them with plauds of cheering. The British Press, in Marshal Foch, the conqueror of Germany, Mr. Clemenceau, the Peacemaker, is a mass of grace and energy, and has the confidence all the Allied nations. The object of the visit is to arrange with Sir Orlando and Baron Sonnino the preliminaries of the Peace Conference.

THE PEACE FACT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 1ND.
FRENCH COMMENT URGES PROLONGATION.

Paris, December 1nd.
A Havas message says—

French comment urges the prolongation of the pact made in London in September, 1914, beyond the signature of the peace treaty. The Press also urges the settling of the procedure to be followed at the Inter-Allied conference. The latter will consist of a preliminary conference among the Missions appointed by the Associated Powers. There will afterwards be a general conference after the Peace Conference. The first phase will begin after President Wilson's arrival.

RICHEST WOMAN IN BRITAIN.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, who was reported to be the richest woman in the Caucasus, died at a London residence on September 27, at the age of 75. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Miss. Talbot, who represented Campanharia in Pauillac for 60 years, and was long the father of the House. The Talbot family's wealth is derived mainly from valuable colliery properties in the Rhondda and other South Wales valleys. The Marquis estate extends to 31,000 acres, and Miss Talbot owned 13,000 acres in the Gower Peninsula. She gave liberally to religious and charitable institutions.

Dr. C. B. M. Talbot left a fortune of \$1,500,000, and the beneficiary from trust funds was \$1,000,000. In recent years Port Talbot, which forms part of the estate, has developed into an important sea port and industrial centre.

Western blarney is to have its sharper edge when the wine arrives.

His plan was not accepted by Mr. Wood, who sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

HARBOURING A WOMAN.

Before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne was fined \$100 with costs for harboring a woman.

Defendant, a man, claimed he had

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

BOLD FINANCE TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes in the *Standard*—

To many of us the financial side of the war is a perfect nightmare. We cannot see any alternative between a continued taxation which would weigh upon us for ever and a compulsory levy upon capital which would cause such an economic crisis as the world has never seen. It is difficult to say which of the two is the more fatal to the nation. We beat Napoleon, but he left us a National Debt. His successor, in the *Coronation* speech, deep in our vitalities to plague us for a century. It looks as if several centuries would pass before our children would get the burden of William II. off their weary backs.

And now there comes forward an American man of ability, Mr. A. E. Stillwell, a man of ripe experience, who has been at the head of a great transatlantic railroad, and he outlines a scheme by which all our troubles may be averted. It is at least worthy of most serious discussion, and in discussing it we should not let smaller difficulties stand in the way. It is a time for new methods since the emergency is new.

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

Put in a nutshell, this scheme is to draw upon the resources of the future instead of the past in finding this money, and to pool the matter with all the other nations concerned.

In detail it would be worked like this. The nations interested, including the Central Powers, would solemnly bind themselves to a peace of a hundred years, and also to boycott utterly any nation which broke the pledge. Large financial guarantees would also be required, to be held by some central authority. This is the first step in the plan, and it is the most easy since it is inconceivable that any nation will be in a position to wage an expensive war for a century to come.

The second stage is that all nations concerned shall pledge themselves to reduce their military and naval expenses by three-quarters of what they were in the three average years before the war. Their taxation, however, should be kept at not less than the same average as during these years. This should give in Great Britain a sum amounting to \$100,000,000 a year in excess of expenditure. This sum, together with similar sums from all other nations, is paid into a central fund which would count up from year to year at a rate of not less than 250 millions a year, and must in course of time represent an enormous total. This sum could be reckoned upon and used as a security before it was actually received in its entirety, as a man can raise money on a revolutionary interest.

This enormous central security should be a guarantee for bonds which should be issued to each nation in proportion to its expense incurred by the war. Thus, when the delegates meet, Britain claims, we will say, five thousand millions. Bonds to that face value are handed over. The British delegate then hands a thousand millions, or whatever the figure may be, to the American delegate, but receives bonds from France, Italy, Russia, or whoever owes us money. Thus in a single sitting the whole readjustment can be made on paper.

The British delegate now takes his bond book and lodges it at the Bank of England. Smaller notes, in tens, hundreds, and thousands, are issued on the security of that bond, and passed into circulation. All the nations concerned having agreed to accept them at face value as international currency. Interest upon debt and finally the debt itself is paid off in this paper, which is really money, as our present notes are money, since they are guaranteed by the credit of the whole world, and by a central sum which will furnish ample security.

GUARANTEE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

This plan does not mean that Germany will escape financial retribution. Any proportion of her bonds can be demanded from her at the final readjustment. On the other hand, if she and her Allies have to pay so much into the international exchequer, it will be guaranteed against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

Such is the outline of the plan which seems to me to be the alternative to a very terrible future for the human race. I submit that it is entitled to our most close and sympathetic attention. It will no doubt be open to objection that are they more weighty than the present form of the war? There will be talk of retribution, but we know that the central security is sufficient, there is no intention, and the currency can be issued only in proportion to the present total security. There will also be great political objections to the enormous reduction of armaments, but they will be easily overcome. The balance will be gained by the fact that we will be able to get rid of the debts.

Western blarney is to have its sharper edge when the wine arrives.

His plan was not accepted by Mr. Wood, who sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

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Defendant, a man, claimed he had

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK.

Ford Touring Cars	\$1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7-9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 24 H.P. outboard	150
Calle Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P.	2,400
Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
Royal Typewriters	140-180
Air Compressors	84
Tools for metal working and Repair	



Hughes & Hough
Auctioneers to the Government
General Auctioneers
Shore, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 6th Editions
A. I. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MURKIN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(For Account of the Concerned)

FRIDAY,

the 6th Dec., 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.A Large Quantity of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising—Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Double and Single
Wardrobes, Upholstered Suite Furni-
ture, a quantity of Dining Room
Furniture, including Dinner and Tea
Service, E.P. Ware, Cutlery and Glass
Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office
Furniture, etc., etc., etc.A quantity of
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
Typewriters, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

987

(For Account of the Concerned)

on
SATURDAY,the 7th December, 1918, at 12.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street—Four Well-marked FOX TERRIER
PUPS—about 2 months old.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1918.

986

(For Account of the Concerned)

on
THURSDAY,the 12th December, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
"Steamer now running between
this Port and Haiphong."The ENGINES and BOILER as they
now stand in good working order,

Description:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by
24 stroke.Boiler, 13 x 10', working pressure
150 lbs., on Vertical Survey.To be sold in one lot, together with
Engine Seat, Funnel and Stays, and all
Piping, &c., connected with the above
mentioned Engine and Boiler.

Delivery:

On shore at Kwong Tung Chong's
shipyard.Immediately following this Sale will
be offered.

One 200 Ton STEEL LIGHTER,

Dimensions:

Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x 3, and 3
steel plates.

Length 110 feet

Beam 31 feet

Depth 7 feet

Also

A quantity of
STEEL FRAMES 3 x 3 x 3.

STEEL PLATES.

and

Several ANCHOR CHAINS, &c., &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be
in Hongkong about 1st December when
inspecting order may be obtained from
the Underagent.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

913

(For Account of the Concerned),
onon
SATURDAY,the 7th December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.
at the Married Quarters, Victoria
Gardens, Top Flat.THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.,contained therein
comprising—Hastings, Upholstered Arm-chairs
and Sofas, Carpet Pictures, Curtains,
&c., Dining Room Furniture and
Crockery, Ware, Double Bedsteads,
Wardrobes, (2 Mirrors), Large Marble-
top Dressing Table, Camphorwood
Chest of Drawers, &c., &c.

Also

Cabinet Sewing, Sewing Machine,

Electric Fan, a number of Door Mats,

a quantity of Linoleum, (New) and
several lots of old Linoleum.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday the 6th inst. to

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

914

INTIMATIONS

FOUND.

FOUND.—In Kowloon & long-hailed
F. Black & White DOG. Breed
uncertain. License No. 743. Owner
can have same by applying at the
Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY.

BY Kind Permission of the Military
Authorities, a DANCE will be
held on SATURDAY, the 7th instant
at 8.30 p.m. in the CABINET DANCE
HALL, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets
of Admission, including light Refresh-
ment, at 82 per head, will be obtain-
able at the entrance. The Officials
connected with Heather Day and the
Fair request all ladies who assisted in
these functions to attend at their
guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses
are paid go to St. Andrew's War
Charities.

Late Trams and Ferries will be
arranged.

There will be no Auctions, Raffles
or other Organisations.

The Refreshments will be supplied
by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL, FRIDAY, DEC. 13TH, 1918,
8 P.M.

TICKETS:

Members of Police Reserve... \$3
Non-Members... \$5
Ladies... \$3.

TICKETS may be obtained by or
through Members of the Police
Reserve only. Applications must be
made in person to the Invitation Com-
mittee at Headquarters' Club on and
after TUESDAY, December 3rd, between
the hours of 5 and 8 p.m. Applications
by letter will not be attended to.

MANUFACTURERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The lamp bulbs to be used in these
tests are of two types: (a) Vacuum type,
6-8 volts, 17 c.p., and (b) gas-filled type
(generally known as the "half-watt"),
6-8 volts, 20 c.p. If the lamps submitted
cannot be made to conform to the speci-
fications using the standard bulbs, but
can be made to do so with bulbs of
another candlepower, they may be passed
with a note as to the limitations in this
respect. The front glasses of the lamps
submitted for test, whenever possible,
to be of 1/2 in. diameter.

Lamp manufacturers will, presumably,
issue a certificate with their lamps stating
they have passed the State test with
bulbs of the standard, or a stated candle-
power, and if thereafter the user should
use bulbs of greater or less candle-
power, his lamps would be responsible
should he be charged subsequently with
not conforming to the law. Within
a week of the issue of the specification,
forty-three lamp manufacturers in the
States had submitted samples of their
products for test.

INSURANCE CONDITIONS.

The regulation that a headlamp must
be of a minimum candlepower at a
distance of 200 feet from the car will, we
think, say "The Autocar," in practice
more difficult to observe than the
restriction of the light within the
maximum. For instance, it would seem that
if for some reason a motorist's electric
lighting dynamo failed and it became
necessary to get home from some dis-
tance out on the battery alone, he would
run a great risk of his light becoming
more or less dim before the journey's
end and thus rendering himself liable
to prosecution and a fine.

The elimination of individual opinions
on the part of police and magistrates as
to what is or is not a dazzling light is
a very admirable feature, but the fact
that a derangement, which quite pos-
sibly might be one that could not be
put right on the road or without expert
assistance, should cause a motorist to
contravene the regulations is not a matter
we should have thought would have
met with the approval of the automobile
interests.

As the first regulation stands, a car
driver cannot comply when using a less
powerful light than that specified, even
though he should drive at a walking
pace, for the question of speed does not
enter into the specification. We are cer-
tainly of the opinion that speed should
have been considered, and that some
allowance in such a direction should have
been left open for the motorist who can-
not, through no fault of his own, comply
with the law.

The question as to whether the re-
maining standards are satisfactory or not
from the motorist's point of view is one
that can only be settled by practical
tests on the road with lamps complying
with the standards.

COST OF THE LAW, LTD.

With thirty-one Rolls of Metal
in very good condition. Inspecting
orders and further particulars from the
undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

912

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in
instructions to sell.

(For Account of the Concerned),
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AEGOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE

(Eighteen stops).

With thirty-one Rolls of Metal
in very good condition. Inspecting
orders and further particulars from the
undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

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Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

910

THE MOTORING WORLD.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON
CURRENT TOPICS.

NEW YORK HEADLAMP LAW.

In connection with a law in force in
the State of New York to the effect that
the headlamps fitted to automobiles must
be of such design and construction and so
adjusted and operated as to avoid giving forth a dangerous dazzle or glare
and yet to give sufficient light to reveal
any object at least 200 feet away from
the car, the Secretary of State for New
York has for some months been working
with a special committee of the Society
of Automobile Engineers and the Society
of Illuminating Engineers with the idea
of formulating a standard test.

THE OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS.

As a result of this collaboration the
following specifications, to which head-
lamps must conform to be acceptable,
have been laid down:

1. The candlepower must be at least
1,200 at a distance of 200 feet in front
of the car and at a point between the
roadway and forty-two inches above it.

2. The candlepower must not exceed
2,400 at a distance of 100 feet in front
of the car at a point sixty inches (or any
higher) above the road.

3. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

4. Each lamp must be of a standard
candlepower.

5. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

6. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

7. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

8. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

9. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

10. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

11. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

12. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

13. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

14. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of
the centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

15. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of

WATSON'S
COMPOUND
BALSAM OF ANISEED
Gives immediate relief in all
CASES OF
COUGH.
Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED—
SMART COATS, COSTUMES
AND
MILLINERY
DAY & EVENING GOWNS.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1918.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Now that the end of the War has come bringing with it the time to reckon up the credit and debit sides of the great account, one of the most important assets will, it may be hoped, be an immensely clearer and fuller appreciation of what India means to the Empire and of what the Empire means to India. As it was, not only did the expeditionary force she despatched to France in the autumn of 1914 fill a vital gap which, owing to our unpreparedness for a conflict of such magnitude, could not at that time be filled either from the United Kingdom or from the Dominions, but she alone was able to supply from her much larger reserves, guns, and rifles and ammunition and war material of all sorts without which it would have been difficult for our Army to carry on until British industry had been entirely reorganized for war purposes.

At the same time India provided considerable forces for other expeditions to Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and Gallipoli, which it is now rather the fashion to deprecate as mere sideshows, though, in spite of many blunders, they helped substantially to accomplish great ends in relieving the Empire from the menace which Turkey's co-operation with the Central Powers involved for the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf, i.e., for the safety of all our Eastern possessions.

In the War India's aid has been very useful and effective. In this help the outstanding things have been the active loyalty of the Indian princes and people; the silly to the British cause of every shade of political opinion in India; the considerable contributions of men and money; the successful legislation of the Indian legislature; a many new and effective measures; the great and the best response made by the Indian people to the call of their country.

SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Gomperts this morning the hearing was begun in an action brought by the U Tai Sang firm, of Kau Fong Street, Wuchow, against the Wa On firm, of 8, Queen's Road, claiming \$1,223.18 for goods sold, the claim being afterwards reduced to \$1,000.

Mr. F. X. de Almada e Castro was for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Agiusis appeared for the defendants.

The defence was that the goods were sold to the defendants by one Sau Ki on his own behalf and not for the plaintiffs as alleged; while, as an alternative, Mr. Agiusis obtained leave to counter-claim for \$212.12, particulars as per statement.

Opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. de Almada said both the plaintiffs and the defendants were dealing in indigo and the dispute was over 880 lbs. of indigo sold to the defendants by Sau Ki, the plaintiffs' salesman. After the transaction had been effected the plaintiffs requested the defendants to pay two sums of \$300 each to Sing Hing and Yik On out of the money owing them, but they failed to comply with the plaintiffs' request, claiming that they were not owing the plaintiffs.

Continuing, counsel said the indigo was advanced to Sau Ki, the plaintiffs' salesman, to be sold through the defendant firm. This man, Sau Ki, said counsel, was the buyer for the defendants and had been in their employ long before the plaintiff firm was established. Counsel said he understood that the goods were sold by Sau Ki on his own behalf, but he would dispute that and produce evidence to the contrary.

Evidence was then entered into, and the case is proceeding.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

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Major L. G. Bird, D.S.O., of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, is now serving, serving as 2nd in command of the 16th Home Service Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Major E. J. Whyman, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, will be remembered by some of the residents of the Colony as a Subaltern here at the outbreak of war. He has won the Distinguished Service Order during the war.

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Colonel C. G. Wrigley, Q. B. Army Ordnance Department, a former Chief Ordnance Officer, Hongkong, will be remembered by the older residents as the designer of the Kowloon Railway that was here some years ago. Colonel Wrigley is now employed at the War Office.

Low Hoy, cook on s.s. *Hawke*, has made a report to the Police to the effect that whilst he was walking along Wing Kat Street, three men rushed upon him. Two of them seized him, whilst the third extracted a pot of opium from his person valued at \$14.50 and \$20.00 in notes and silver.

A cinema entertainment held in the Naval Dockyard last night was well attended by the employees and families and a few friends. An excellent programme included mostly comedies, a Keystone picture, featuring Sid Chaplin being most popular, while of the more serious pictures, "A Shepherd of Souls" was of abiding interest. Lieutenant Bridges, R.M.R., kindly gave the performance and was warmly thanked at the end of the programme by Mr. V. Standard.

RELICS FOUND IN CITY WALL.

As many ancient relics were found in the core of the city wall of Canton, and as they were invaluable, carried away by the soldiers, the Director of the Municipal Affairs has issued a public notice, calling upon the citizens of Canton to contribute to the ultimate goal of self-government as an integral part of the British Empire.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held yesterday evening in the Board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Captain of the Club) presided over a large audience, which included the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. E. J. Grist, A. Ritchie, and F. H. Thomas (Committee) and Mr. J. de B. Lancaster (Hon. Secretary).

The defence was that the goods were sold to the defendants by one Sau Ki on his own behalf and not for the plaintiffs as alleged; while, as an alternative, Mr. Agiusis obtained leave to counter-claim for \$212.12, particulars as per statement.

Opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. de Almada said both the plaintiffs and the defendants were dealing in indigo and the dispute was over 880 lbs. of indigo sold to the defendants by Sau Ki, the plaintiffs' salesman. After the transaction had been effected the plaintiffs requested the defendants to pay two sums of \$300 each to Sing Hing and Yik On out of the money owing them, but they failed to comply with the plaintiffs' request, claiming that they were not owing the plaintiffs.

Continuing, counsel said the indigo was advanced to Sau Ki, the plaintiffs' salesman, to be sold through the defendant firm. This man, Sau Ki, said counsel, was the buyer for the defendants and had been in their employ long before the plaintiff firm was established. Counsel said he understood that the goods were sold by Sau Ki on his own behalf, but he would dispute that and produce evidence to the contrary.

Evidence was then entered into, and the case is proceeding.

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And so, as we stand on the threshold of Peace, of a time of happiness, and of a new era of problems for the Empire, let us remember that the successful solution of the problems of the British Empire will be the result of the active loyalty of the Indian princes and people; the silly to the British cause of every shade of political opinion in India; the considerable contributions of men and money; the successful legislation of the Indian legislature; a many new and effective measures; the great and the best response made by the Indian people to the call of their country.

With the kind permission of the editors of the *China Mail*.

The two pieces destroyed by the disaster to the matches have been replaced by the Government and are now again in use. The site of the old club-house has been cleared, and the ground is now held by this Club from the Government so long as a golf pavilion is erected thereon.

Letters have been exchanged with the Colonial Secretary, relating this condition for a period of two years by which time the development of the Jockey Club's scheme for providing permanent stands for Chinese tourists viewing the races will be more clearly defined. The position is at present as follows:—The Jockey Club are erecting four permanent stands, partly on land included in their old lease, and partly on an extension granted by the Government. These stands are in line with the existing stands in the enclosure, and, also, are so placed that the row can be extended in a semi-circle round the roads which bound the fifth and ninth greens without in any way interfering with these greens. Whether such extension will be required can only be determined by experience, and a great deal will depend upon the demand for the stands at the next race-meeting in February. Should such an extension be decided upon, an agreement will have to be come to between the Jockey Club and the Golf Club either to leave vacant the Golf Club's land, as far as the row of stands is concerned, in which case the Golf Club will be free to erect such pavilion as they may require thereon—or for the Jockey Club to re-erect a building on the ground, which will be a combination between a pavilion and a stand, and lease to the Golf Club the lower portion for a pavilion. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to come to a decision upon this point this Spring, and I can only say that my Services are at the disposal of both Clubs to bring about an agreement that will be mutually satisfactory. (Applause.)

The \$10,000 of Hongkong Government War Loan represents the value of the Happy Valley club-house, and, as this property formed part of the debtors' security, the money is only available for expenditure on buildings of a similar nature which would improve the debtors' security. The club-house at Deepwater Bay has been improved by the addition of larger dressing-rooms, and it is hoped, later on, to enlarge the verandah of the club-house and screen off the northern end.

The Committee find it increasingly difficult to induce members to order the meals they require at Fanning's, and, as this constant disregard of the rules is a great inconvenience to the Club, and to the members who abide by the rules, it is only reasonable that the penalty for non-observance should be increased. It is intended in future to charge 50 cents more for a tin that has not been ordered, and to charge half the cost of a tin that has been ordered but is not taken. I think members will agree that this is only reasonable. The other day, I believe, 98 tins were ordered at Fanning's and only 85 taken. If members have any suggestions to make on this subject the Committee shall be glad to hear them. Can any member suggest a simpler method of ordering tins than that at present in force, or is there any reminder that might be issued which would induce members to order their tins at the proper time?

The extension of the relief course at Fanning's is having the serious consideration of your Committee. It is our intention to approach the Government and seek them to acquire sufficient land to allow of the extension of the present 9-hole course to one of 18-holes, and these shall be given to the Club on the same terms as the present 18-hole course—that is, a percentage on the cost plus the loss in Crown rent. The extension, once the land has been secured, will be carried out gradually as funds permit. There is little doubt that in the near future two 18-hole courses will be required to accommodate the large increase in players that it is only reasonable to expect when more normal times return and bring with them the Fleet and Garrison, which is required adequately to protect this important Colony and its trading interests.

You will notice that 97 debtors have been taken up since the beginning of the year, but there still remains \$7,400 to be taken. I would appeal to the younger members of the Club to take up at least one debtors of \$100.

In memory of his wife, Mr. Looker has offered to add to the ladies' first-class two wings, which will contain six bed-rooms, and I am sure will prove a great boon to the families of members who make use of the Club, and supply a room which Mrs. Looker, who in her lifetime was an ardent golfer, greatly enjoyed herself. In accepting from Mr. Looker this generous gift I am sure it is the wish of every member of the Club to contribute to the master.

Commander C. W. Beckwith seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. William Bee Davies: Gentlemen, I rise to propose with pleasure that Mr. David Landale be re-elected Captain of the Club. Mr. Landale is a good sportsman and a keen golfer, and, I am sure, we know that he is not mere ornamental.

Mr. Landale: Thank you, gentlemen, I shall always do all I can for the Club. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday, Messrs. E. J. Grist, A. Ritchie, F. H. Thomas and E. V. D. Parry were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year, on the proposition of Mr. L. N. Leffes, seconded by Commander Beckwith.

The Chairman, in proposing the re-election of Mr. J. de B. Lancaster as Hon. Secretary, said that Mr. Lancaster took a great deal of interest in the Club and devoted all his spare time to looking after it.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, were re-elected Treasurers, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-elected auditor.

Mr. William Bee Davies complained that the present dressing-room accommodation at Happy Valley was insufficient, and asked whether the Committee were taking any steps to meet this.

This being all the business, the meeting terminated.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

The report, which was submitted to the members of the Club in January, 1918, and September, 1918, contained the following statement:

During this period 60 residents of the Club, representing 100 families, resided in the Colony, and the Club members numbered 100, including 200 dependents.

We are still indebted to the Jockey Club for the use of the South Green, which is now held by the Club.

On the 1st of January, 1918, the Club

BOXING.

GRAND TOURNAMENT NEXT WEEK.

Training is proceeding at a great pace by those who are to take part in the boxing tournament to be held in the City Hall on the 16th inst. under the auspices of the Police Reserve; a "full house" ought to be assured from the fact that the programme is probably the largest ever held in the Colony and in addition to this the proceeds are to go to the mother of the late Sergeant Landfield, recently murdered. Among the competitors are men from the Manchester Regiment and from the Royal Navy.

Besides the main event of twenty

rounds for the East-Asian Weight Cham-

ionship and a 15-round contest for

the Middle-Weight Cham-

ionship, the opponents will be S. P. O.

Amey, R.N., and Stoker Neighbour,

R.N. The record of the former is as

follows:—Boxer Stoker Taylor in 15

rounds, beat Seaman "Shorty" Watts

in the semi-final of the Chatham

Shield, having to withdraw from the

final owing to an injured hand, and

thus being unable to meet the

winner, Seaman Grey, the well-known

Army and Navy Feather-Weight; box-

er Macdonald, the fisherman's Bantam-

Weight Champion of Aberdeen in two

rounds; holder of the Norfolk

Bantam-Weight Championship, 1911-12,

beat Ernie Wilcock, the Feather-Weight

Champion of the Navy (in this fight he

"VICE VERSA."

STRANGE SOCIAL METAMORPHOSIS.

Mr. Anatay, in his amusing book, "Vice Versa," has made countless readers laugh with his whimsical conception of the ridiculous results that would follow from a staid father suddenly changing places with his own son. Even that fertile novelist, however, could hardly give the public anything more diverting in fiction than the present "vice" he has brought about in actual fact, says the "Globe."

The social upheaval has been universal and complete and has produced results often sad and pathetic in the extreme, but often also as humorous as they have been unexpected. Everybody, apparently, is "on the make," and we have the spectacle of profiteering on the grand scale and on the humblest basis. The war has sharpened people's wits, and the smallest trader in the meanest street has seen his opportunity in the nation's need for raw materials, and, as the Americans say, has "jumped in" with golden results. Indeed it may easily happen that the man with a handbarrow, to whom a householder sold his old empty bottles before the war, has become a capitalist, and possibly bought the very houses in which his customer lives.

FORTUNES OUT OF TRIFLES.

As an example of some of the ways in which small men are not wanting rich we may mention the case of a man who had the shrewdness to notice that Tate's sugar cases and similar wooden goods, which before the war could be purchased for a few pence from one's grocer or oilman, were now fetching almost as many shillings. Even some months ago a sugar packing-case cost 3s. 6d., and they are now probably more expensive still. The speculator to whom we refer accordingly bought up all the cases he could lay his hands upon, retailing them at a considerable profit, with the result that he built up a very substantial business.

For ingenuity, however, the following equally true instance probably bears off the palm. As to the propriety of the proceeding, we express no opinion. Equally with packing-cases, socks are now at a premium; so a certain individual bought up all the socks he could purchase. His object was, however, twofold, his main idea being to collect and resell in quantity the leavings of any commodities that had been filled into the socks. He employs a staff of girls, whose duty it is to turn inside out the socks as they are brought in. The leavings of sugar, or whatever the commodity may be, are carefully sorted for collection and resale. The bags are then mended and cleaned up and also resold, and by this simple method the man has amassed a fortune. Recently his influence was such that he was able to invest in War Bonds to the extent of some thousands of pounds.

Some idea of the extent of which this profiteering is being conducted may be gathered from a perusal of the advertisement columns of the daily Press. In one issue of a contemporary may be seen advertisements by people who are ready to purchase every conceivable article—from boots to boots and from scrap tin to tricycles. An auctioneer "requires immediately whole house furniture." "Cardboard, strawboard, millboard wanted in large quantities," reads another advertisement, and good prices are offered in another for office furniture, safes, and typewriters.

QUARTER-DAYS NO TERROR.

One of the lies in which the war has exercised its "Vice Versa" influence is a marked degree in the furniture removal trade. In pre-war days, the contractor who undertakes to move one's goods and household goods had cause to dread the approach of the quarter-days, as it meant a time of special pressure.

Now, however, the quarter-days have no terror for the furniture remover, for he is simply an autocrat of the most unblushing type, and moves people when it suits him. Quarter-days no longer have any terror for him. As a matter of fact, his business has changed as well as his rates, which are twice those of pre-war times. His profit is now derived more from storing people's furniture than from moving it. So, many houses have been given up owing to the head of the house having to join the Army, that the furniture removers have been hard put to it to find storage capacity. They have consequently rented empty houses for the period of the war, paying the landlord his full rent. As they charge for storage at so much a foot and by skillful packing can often stack two or three lots in a room, the furniture remover makes the cost of the rent three times over.

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Japanese prisoners in Germany are largely released and repatriated. Estimated figure: Mean number from 100,000 to 150,000. German prisoners repatriated to Japan are estimated at 100,000.

THE VICTORIES IN PALESTINE

HOW AMMAN WAS CAPTURED.

A despatch from Mr. W. T. Massey from Headquarters in Palestine, published in London on September 28th, says—

General Allenby's army's pace does not slacken, although portions of the force have advanced well over fifty miles. The supply question is one of paramount importance to an army going forward practically everywhere. The vast character of the victory can only be appreciated by a close study of the maps. This is not the place or the time, to enter into details of the organization of the supply branch, but the efforts of the department were fully in keeping with all the other Staff work. Those of us who have seen what is going on at the front can declare that the problem was tackled with marvellous efficiency. All across the country we see columns of lorries and light cars carrying rations and fodder, camouflaged, huge loads of donkey transport, each in the place where its service can be best employed. The men's testimony, or, perhaps, the best to hear, and there is not a single groan at food shortage. In some places we have repaired the enemy railways, and the captured rolling stock is already carrying heavy supplies.

We are round to the west and south of the Sea of Galilee. At Semakhi on the south the Turks fought with desperation and there was heavy street fighting to our advantage.

The Turkish Fourth Army, a portion of which has already been captured at Amman, seems in for trouble. There is no time to take a breather in this whirlwind campaign. The temper of the men could not be better illustrated than by a Tommy's remark to me to-day: "Tired! No, fresh as rain! Let's get on and hammer hard for old England!"

I have just returned from witnessing the mounted men's triumphant capture of Amman, and can speak of the splendid handling of the troops in a country where Nature has raised enormous barriers against an attacking army. The Anzac Mounted Division east of the Jordan, assisted by some infantry, including a battalion of British West Indians, whose gallant bayonet charge on the Jordan's banks won the admiration of Colonial veterans, knew the country, having made two dashing raids, and inflicted damage on the Hejaz Railway. They drove the Turks and Germans out of Amman, through the presence of Germans indicated what deep importance the enemy set upon this section of the line at a moment when General Allenby's planes have overwhelmed two Turkish armies in Palestine.

The Anzacs began a movement to harass the Turkish Fourth Army over the Jordan, and had to get across several miles of the flat under enemy observation, and enter the Gilgal Mountain chain, which is almost impenetrable except for one pass to Es Salt. Until the pass was won, only pack transport was possible. The cavalry moved no great tracks, and were in Es Salt on the 3rd (3rd) day after operations began east of the Jordan.

JERICHO JANE.

The enemy, fearing an advance against the town months ago, had made a strategic road west of Es Salt and had wired several miles. All the approaches thereto were covered by many machine guns. The New Zealanders decided a frontal attack, got over Gregg's Hills, threatened the enemy's flank, and compelled a retirement on the town. There was not much fighting at Es Salt. Between 600 and 700 prisoners were taken. The pass from the Jordan to Es Salt is the only one in the latter's camp, and a lot of abandoned traps were found. In the bed of the stream running alongside the road lies Jericho. She has made her last Turkish bark which was infinitely worse than her bite. The enemy tried to blow up the road, and if this had been successful it would have hindered our getting supplies, but only a portion of the caravans exploded, leaving the roadway damaged but clear.

Here on the Amman road from Es Salt there were many evidences of effective aerial bombing. Dead men and animals, broken guns and transport had to be cleared from the path.

On the 24th our cavalry set off west of the Jordan, and at dawn yesterday began the operation against Amman.

The Australian Light Horse Brigade moved from the right in the Anzacs direction, continually driving over the rough plateau the Turkish cavalry and infantry.

Several detachments of the prisoners were mounted on little wiry horses, very unlike our mounts, causing surprised interest as they passed through our lines. The right brigade made good progress, and at noon got into an excellent position southwest of Amman. The left brigade of Australian Light Horse likewise made energetic progress. A small party got outside the railway north of Amman, and removed two rails, and his full rent. As they charge for storage at so much a foot and by skillful packing can often stack two or three lots in a room, the furniture remover makes the cost of the rent three times over.

New Zealand Mounted Rifles attacked the town, which lies in a hollow dominated by high hills. Our rapid movements in the mountains only permitted mountain artillery to be brought up to the attack. At three o'clock this New Zealanders rushed into the town, and the attack was highly creditable. They have borne a heavy share in the defence of the Jordan Valley during the tremendous heat of summer, which often took on their physique. Their spirits are wonderful, and their enthusiasm at taking part in General Allenby's Army's great victory is something that may never be forgotten.

When I told them that some of their Australian comrades had made a definite contribution to the success of the attack, they were very pleased.

They were very pleased, and I am sure moved to much delight at the news that their Australian comrades had made a definite contribution to the success of the attack.

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

In Mr. E. D. C. Wall's Court yesterday afternoon, evidence was taken from the wife of the principal tenant of No. 2, Pennington Street, who deposed to having been called away from her work at the tobacco factory by her daughter at 3 p.m. on November 9th, and returning home, witness went to the first cubicle near the verandah. The first and second accused were sitting on the bed under the staircase. Looking into the cubicle, witness saw two forms lying in bed with a blanket over them. Lifting the blanket she saw the head and neck of the third accused and the deceased who were lying side by side. Witness noticed the deceased's face was discoloured and round his neck was a gash (produced). The witness let down the blanket and left the cubicle. The accused all urged her to keep quiet; while the first accused held her by the left arm and said: "You must not say a word." Witness promised not to, and saying she had only a quarter of an hour's leave, left the house. At the factory, witness telephoned to her husband who went for the police.

The case continued to-day.

After a Chinese interpreter had read the statements made by the three accused at the Police Station, the first accused denied that he had said the deceased was their partner in business and had lost their money; what he said was that the deceased was an opium dealer and had lost money.

The second accused: "I did not say the third accused murdered the deceased."

Interpreter: "You did say he undressed the deceased; you pointed at the side room in which he was."

The third accused: "I did not say I murdered the deceased; did I?"

Interpreter: "Yes, you beat your chest, and said: 'I killed Liang San."

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above Fund acknowledges gratefully the following contributions for the period ended December 3rd:

D. Macdonald	\$10
P. P. Wodehouse	10
Staff E. T. C.	10
W. C. F.	30
W. J. Pringle	5
A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	10
E. W. Hamilton	5
A. Ritchie	10
H. A. Neatby	5
R. Sedgwick	5
C. D. W.	10
D. M. Ross	10
H. W. Bird	10
E. Davidson	10
G. S. Archibald	10
A. Forster	10 Oct. and Nov.
W. M. Humphreys	15 Oct. and Dec.
G. E. Stewart	5
J. H. Brister	5
J. E. Grant-Smith	3
J. C. Nixon	3
"A friend"	3
L. N. Leefe	10
F. A. Wells	5
Mr. Justice Compton	5
P. C. Potts	5
P. S. Cassidy	3
M. Mass	5
A. E. Crapnell	10 Oct. and Nov.
W. A. Butterfield	50 January and May, 1919.
G. M. Young	5
A. Galloway	5
Frank Thompson	10
J. W. Taylor	5
H. F. Campbell	5
W. A. Bowley	50 January and May, 1919.
Staff As. Pet. Co.	50
G. Hastings	5
H. Young	10
Total	\$895

* Donation; others, monthly subscriptions.

HONGKONG'S "OUR DAY" EFFORT.

The following telegram has been received from Lord Stanley, London, addressed to H. E. the Governor:

"Please accept and convey to officers and members of Hongkong War Charities Committee profound gratitude of British Red Cross for munificent response to 'Our Day' appeal from Hongkong—STANLEY (British Red Cross)."

and gave many signs of welcome. Many prisoners were captured.

The work of the Anzacs in this difficult region was highly creditable. They have borne a heavy share in the defence of the Jordan Valley during the tremendous heat of summer, which often took on their physique. Their spirits are wonderful, and their enthusiasm at taking part in General Allenby's Army's great victory is something that may never be forgotten.

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CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LTD.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION AND INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of this Company by Messrs. Shaw, Tamm & Co., general managers:

Dear Sir (or Madam)—At breakfast in the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the 30th October 1917, and as further referred to in the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the 28th November last, your General Manager, with the approval of the Committee, now recommends that the Company be reorganized and its capital increased.

The desirability of the reconstruction fully appears in the speech of the Chairman above referred to, copies of which are enclosed.

A print of the notice convening the first extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions in connection with the proposed reconstruction is sent herewith.

The resolutions will be found set out in the notice.

The rights of the shareholders in the present Company, if the resolutions are passed, will be to receive a five per cent. share in the new Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share in the present Company held by them and to a preferential allotment co-extensive with their shareholding in the present Company in respect of the shares to be issued by the new Company for cash.

It is anticipated that the great majority of the shareholders of the present Company will desire to avail themselves of this right to subscribe for cash shares in the new Company. In so far as this right may not be taken advantage of, an opportunity is given to those shareholders who exercise their right to subscribe for cash shares.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., the holders of the debentures issued by the Company, have agreed to accept debentures in the new Company in substitution for the existing debentures.

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that the resolution for winding up is merely part of the machinery for effecting what is desired, and will not involve any disturbance of the business, since the new or reconstructed Company will step into the shoes of the existing Company, as from the 1st August, 1918.

A copy of the agreement referred to in the resolutions and the proposed Memorandum and Articles of the new Company, can be inspected at any time at the offices of the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hartas.

The resolutions, if passed, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting of the Company, which will be subsequently convened.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A FINE, well-trained RIDING HORSE for partakers apply to "SUN" c/o CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

WE HAVE this day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, in Hongkong, and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings and Merchandise at Current Rates.

HASTINGS, BODGE & CO.

Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

FURNISHING FABRICS.

JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

TAFFETAS

CASEMENT CLOTHES

ALL SHADYS AND WITH BORDERS

FANCY MUSLINS

IN ARTISTIC PATTERNS

NEW DESIGNS

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DESIGNS

VITRAGE AND

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

BRISE BISE NETS

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

PRICES MODERATE AND INEXPENSIVE

Lane, Crawford & Co.

NEW

COLUMBIA

Double Disc

DANCE RECORDS

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VEHICLES despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:
LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSAILLES.
SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSAILLES.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSAILLES.
Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING &c. apply to E. V. D. PARK, P. & O. S. N. Co. Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
GENDA Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSELLES Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GANGES MARU Wednesday, 18th Dec.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
MAURITIUS DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
INDUS MARU Wednesday, 25th Dec.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Sincapore.
BATAVIA, BOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
TAMON MARU No. 12... Tuesday, 3rd Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate points in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.
MEXICO MARU Thursday, 19th Dec., at 3 p.m.
KURCHA MARU Monday, 30th Dec., at 3 p.m.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU... Thursday, 5th Dec., at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 8th Dec., at 10 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 744 & 745.

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VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
Joint Service of the "WILDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:
NO SAN FRANCISCO
Steamer Tons Sails
ORANGE..... 4,000..... 17th December.
These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.
For further particulars apply to JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn, Agents, Telephone 1874-1875-1876.

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FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

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Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APOAR LINES.

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Bourabaya.
For JAVA
SHOUN MARU..... On or about 14th Dec.
M. JAPAN
CHIYO MARU..... About 2nd Dec.
SENKO MARU..... About 2nd Dec.
MOKUTO MARU..... About 2nd Dec.
For Passage of Passengers apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI SUTONG..... Dec. 5, 6th Dec.
SHANGHAI KIUNG..... Dec. 5, 6th Dec.
TSINGTAO & CHIPOO KWEILIN..... Dec. 7, 8th Dec.
SHANGHAI—SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, SALTS AND CARGO. Saloon accommodation Ample. Electric Light and Fans. State-rooms. Regular schedule service between CHINA, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI. Passengers are landed in SHANGHAI according to the convenience of transhipment at WOONING.

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Telephone No. 82.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI WING-SANG..... THURSDAY, Dec. 5, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, TING-SANG..... FRIDAY, Dec. 6, Daylight.
YUEN-SANG, FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 p.m.
MANILA, MAUSANG, TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at Noon.
MANILA, LOONG-SANG, FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA, KWAI-SANG, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with CALCUTTA by the "VAN WAERWIJK" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The "VAN WAERWIJK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at SWATOW.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via SHANGHAI.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with MANILA by the "VAN WAERWIJK" with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIFONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoi-Ho when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan.

TENGKONG LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tengkong calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers leaving the Colony or Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 215.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's GAZETTE," containing Sailing and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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100 SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE, CIRCUUS, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An order of the Architect
is worth a pound of theory."

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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Leaves
Hongkong
Noon
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Steamer from
Colombo
Due
Marseilles
Due
London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of booking.
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SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
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S. S. Leaves Hongkong About.

Passenger may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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Transhipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
SAILING AT SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers. Leaves Hongkong about. Leaves S. Pore about. Due at Marseilles if calling about. Due London about.

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth is furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents on the arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents via
my damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Agents and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing,
apply to:

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE
Takao, Kobe & Tama Maru, 15,510 tons TUES, 17th Dec., 11 a.m.
Cham, Kamakura Maru, 15,410 tons TUES, 17th Dec., 11 a.m.
Takao, Kobe & Nippon Maru, 9,800 tons SUN, 22nd Dec., 11 a.m.
Cham, Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons SAT, 18th Dec., 11 a.m.
Moji & Yokohama Maru, No. 2 7,000 tons WED, 11th Dec.
or Liverpool via Yokohama Maru, 12,310 tons MONDAY, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said & Marseilles, Kaga Maru, 13,300 tons WEDNES., 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Towns, Brisbane, & Sydney, Tanga Maru, 13,560 tons WEDNES., 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
via Shanghai, Kobe, Tama, San Francisco, Tenshi Maru, 8,470 tons FRIDAY, 20th Dec.
via Singapore, Penang, Togoo Maru, 15,210 tons SATURDAY, 7th Dec.
Food, Yoboshi Maru, 8,800 tons TUES, 10th Dec.
12 Shanghai and/or Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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VIA
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
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Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
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tonnage.

Next sailing from Hongkong:
Fushimi Maru, FRIDAY, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Suwa Maru, SATURDAY, 21st Dec., at 11 a.m.
Manila Enthroned. For further information apply to:

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experts. We have a large shipyard and can accommodate by craft
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A GREAT OFFICIAL OF KIANGSI.

FIRM RULE IN LAWLESS SURROUNDINGS.

The N. C. D. News correspondent is Kiangsi, writing on November 16 says:—

Cheng An, one of the ablest officials in Kiangsi, is leaving Chintzhen. The new official from Dayang has arrived and takes up office immediately. Cheng An has been in Chintzhen for five years, and during that time has proved himself an able, industrious, intelligent official. A native of Shaoshing, Cheng An, he has lived in Kiangsi for close on 30 years. The greater part of this time has been spent in different yamen throughout the province. Under the Manchu régime, he acted as legal secretary to several important officials, as such he gained invaluable experience and wide knowledge in the administration of local affairs. His natural ability and long connection with Chinese yamen have made Cheng An one of the most astute, ablest, and most promising officials in the province.

ALL SORTS OF OFFICIALS.

There is the official naïve, whose father died and left him money, the artless, helpless dupe of scheming, heartless scheming. There is the official naif, a type common to all parts of China, who, in his way, dispels your every fear. There is the official politic, whose whole life has been spent inside a yamen; the man who talks incessantly to avoid awkward questions. And lastly, there is the official Machiavellian, whose services were dispensed with during the revolution, but who has since come to the front, a firm believer in any form of government. Cheng An holds largely among the better class of Chinese officials.

Much very much, however, may be said in his favour. Chintzhen is by no means an easy city to govern. It is perhaps the largest manufacturing city in China. For two-thirds of the year the population is about half a million and for the remaining third the population rises to close on one million. Practically every important city throughout the country has a representative somewhere in Chintzhen. With a floating population, it has the floating element and thus it not, especially in hand, frequently means industrial dislocation. For five years this huge commercial centre has enjoyed a period of quietness. Trade has sometimes been low, owing to the disturbed political condition of the country, but the city with its large moving population has always been peaceful. This no doubt reflects no small credit on Cheng An, whose firm rule has kept the city from disturbance.

STRONG MEAT FOR THE LAWLESS.

About two-thirds of the settled population in Chintzhen comes from Tschuan. For sheer lawlessness this latter city is hard to beat. It was passed through it some days ago. It was night time and for a short cut we passed through where the officials yamen once was. Bleak walls are all that is left. A lawless band murdered the official, plundered the yamen, and destroyed the buildings. Animist squatters surrounded by houses, in all that is left. For five years Cheng An has been surrounded by a huge population from Tschuan. This city is also the centre for the "Red River Secret Society." This society is very powerful, very treacherous, and very revolting. Chintzhen is one of its principal dens, robbery is one of its principal occupations, and secrecy is one of its principal regulations.

To cope in any small measure with this powerful secret society demanded the sturdiest vigilance and promptitude. Cheng An realises this and any Tschuan man caught in the act of robbery was speedily decapitated. Peace has not been slackened for one day in this great cosmopolitan and industrial centre. At times Cheng An appeared exceedingly severe, especially when he had been off for several days in succession, but he knew what he was doing and the city was saved. In this respect there is a strong similarity between Cheng An and the late Chao Erh-feng. When we read of the awful conditions in Fuchow and Shantung, one sometimes wishes there were more officials like Cheng An.

NO USE FOR REPUBLICANS.

The secret of his successful rule is somewhat hard to define. Of Republicans methods he has absolutely none. He has no faith whatever in Republican soldiers. He believes a city is safer, quieter, and better without them. Of Republican administration he has no knowledge or experience. His rule from first to last is the exercised by many shooting men throughout the country. He has little or no faith in Chinese human nature, a knowledge of which he certainly excels in. There is about his official residence every trace of the old Manchu régime. He surrounded himself with a body-guard of about 30 men, men of the old style regiments. He gave a certain amount of official liberty to some of the most lawless young men in the city. These men were known, marked, and laid, they acted the part of executioners, detecting and despotic yamen officials. In this he believed lay the secret of his successful rule. He is the sort type created into the new régime.

During his term of office he inaugurated one or two benevolent schemes. One of these was "Receiving Homes for Unwanted Babies." The babies were all found, comforted, and cared for, and over 100 babies were born and found for when we visited the place. There is an interesting arched gateway outside the front door. There is a box-like structure in the wall with the characters over it "Receiving Home." Unwanted babies are placed in this structure and their weight resting on a board rings a bell and the authorities inside know that another unwanted citizen is seeking admission. The institution is financed by Cheng An and appears to be much appreciated by the people. The babies are carefully cared for and afterwards sold to those who want them.

BOONLIE AND POPULAR.

Cheng An is the most popular man in Kiangsi. The Chinese Commerce and Industry Association, which includes

THE POPE'S SAFE.

ROMANCE OF THE TSAR'S COUSIN.

NEW CAREER FOR COUNT MICHAEL TORBY.

One of the most astonishing of all the topsy-turvy romances of the war is summed up in the fact that Count Michael Torby has become a dress designer in the West End of London, says the "Daily Express."

Count Michael is the only son of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, second cousin of the Tsar, who was recently killed by Russian revolutionaries. He is thus connected with our own Royal Family, and just before the war the King and Queen dined at Ken Wood, then the Grand Duke's Hampstead house—and after dinner the first ball of the 1914 season was given to celebrate the coming out of Countess Nada Torby, the second daughter of the Grand Duke and his wife, the Countess Torby.

Count Michael's elder sister—the Countess Zina—is the wife of Major Sir Derrick Wernher, the inheritor of millions left by his father, Sir Julius Wernher, the great South African diamond company director. The count is the youngest of the three children, and is twenty years of age.

NOT RECOGNIZED.

But for the war he might possibly have gone some day to Russia, which his father left more than twenty years ago in order to live in England with the wife whom the Tsar of those days refused to recognise because she was not of royal blood. The late Tsar was on friendly terms with the Grand Duke Michael, and the young count might perhaps have gained a position in Russia such as would seem the proper lot of a cousin of the Tsar.

He was brought up in luxury in England. He lived with his father and mother at Kedle Hall, in Staffordshire, a magnificent country house in the Tudor style, or at Ken Wood, one of the most beautifully situated of the old Hampstead houses, with large gardens and grounds. He seemed assured of life untroubled by the need of making money.

Then came the war and the Russian revolution, and the family fortunes vanished. The Grand Duke left Ken Wood. Now the count has set up in business as the rival of Lucile and Paquin and Poiret.

He has an eye for form and colour and an exhibition of gowns which he has designed was held at 18 Hanover Square, W. There was an entrance fee of a guinea, and the money went to charity funds.

THE GLAMOUR OF NIGHT FLYING.

AVIATORS FASCINATED BY EXPERIENCES.

The life of a night flying airmen is strangely appealing and has a wonderful fascination. The first shadows of evening gather in his day, and with the faint silver light of the morning his tour of duty is over.

One by one, as the glow of the sunset fades out, the night bombing machines dash across the grass into the air, the rough music of the engines rising to the stars.

High over a dim world over the warmly lit airmen. Before them glow the phosphorescent dials of the instruments. On either side the mucky roar. Every little light conveys a message to them, whether it be the white star shells of the line, the scattered lights of the towns, the red and green star clusters of the rockets, the twinkling lighthouses of the coast, the searchlights, the flash of gunners, the tiny moving glare of a railway engine, the tiny white eyes of lorries, the red fire of a bursting bomb or the green and glowing ball of the "fuming onions."

Each machine is independent and works out its own destiny. Each finds its own way, and weaves a winding path through the air, the barage, and the searchlights of the enemy. The friendly moon reveals to the airmen the shimmering silver of the river and the deep shadows of the woods. For them the cold North Star shines as a challenge guide.

They do no more than their duty, perhaps these British night-fliers, but they do it with grim thoroughness and set. The glow of the night and its dark skies. The roar of their throbbing engines may not be heard by the Germans to their pain, but the thousands to the dimness of the moon, and the darkness of the night, the roar of the engines, the roar of the searchlights, the roar of gunners, the roar of a railway engine, the roar of lorries, the roar of a bursting bomb, the roar of the green and glowing ball of the "fuming onions."

Paradoxical as it may seem, he is very popular and yet few men have ground as much money out of the people as Cheng An. His propensity for making money is enormous, and his schemes for bringing in the precious metal are unending. He has made himself notorious as a master of money. Brothels are taxed, wine is taxed, night-club is taxed, wine is taxed, and there are few things out of which he is not able to squeeze some money. In spite of all these things and vice which cannot be mentioned, he is seeking admission. The institution is financed by Cheng An and appears to be much appreciated by the people. The babies are carefully cared for and afterwards sold to those who want them.

BOONLIE AND POPULAR.

Cheng An is the most popular man in Kiangsi. The Chinese Commerce and Industry Association, which includes

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

This afternoon the case in which Sardullah Khan, an Indian constable of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with the murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield was resumed.

The prisoner, in recounting his experience, said that from his position he heard a voice calling his name. The voice next asked him why he made so much trouble and prisoner replied that he had been taking a lot of opium and was not in his proper senses.

Questioned by his Worship if he heard him say, this Khan Deen, the sergeant-major, from the witness-box, said: No.

Continuing, prisoner said that when he was requested by Commander Myburgh to come down, he replied he would come down as it was not his intention to stay on the roof. Prisoner said he heard his name pronounced three times, and at the third time he came down.

His Worship (to Khan Deen): Did you hear the prisoner said he was not in his proper senses at the time?—No.

No. 110, an Indian constable, of the Naval Yard Police, deposed that he was called after midnight on the 10th inst. to go over to the Kowloon.

He left the Hongkong Depot in a launch and landed near the petrol tank in the Kowloon yard. He joined the search-party on the second launch, which included Inspector Churcher. He was informed by Constable No. 76 that the European Sergeant had been killed.

When witness was carrying out the search he heard several shots fired at intervals. He went along the coalsbeds as far as No. 20. When he got there he heard a voice issuing either from Sted Nos. 17 or 18

speaking to someone—probably to Commander Myburgh. When he heard the voice he went to the Commander and informed him that the voice issued from the roof. The Indian Sergeant-Major was also present when he made the report. Witness was told to go back, and on his way he was informed by another European constable that there was a ladder there, and that a man had been seen to go up there. Witness ran to the place where the ladder was and shouted, telling prisoner to throw down his rifle. Prisoner declined. Witness informed him that they would charge him if he did not throw down his rifle. Prisoner again said that if he threw down his rifle it would break. Finally prisoner said he was going to carry the rifle down, and added that he had been unjustly treated, and he insisted on being heard. Witness assured him that he should be come down he would be heard. When prisoner came down the ladder "there" were Inspector Churcher and four others.

Witness did not then see the number of the rifle prisoner carried. When prisoner was about two yards from the ladder, witness was carrying a revolver which he handed to the Inspector and snatched the rifle from prisoner's hand. Previous to the prisoner's coming down from the roof witness heard a noise as if the breach of prisoner's rifle was being opened and shut.

The case is proceeding.

BRITISH FILMS WANTED.

A new organisation has recently been formed, the Screen Club, to promote the circulation of British films, over seas. Practically no British-produced films except war films are shown in Australia, and scarcely any in South Africa, and scarcely any in Canada. The American film holds the field.

British people have failed as a whole to appreciate the part played by the moving picture in creating world thought and opinion to-day. This is partly due to the fact that in the beginning the picture halls mainly devoted themselves to showing freak pictures, comedies and very cheap, crude melodramas. But gradually—on, rather, rapidly—all this is being changed. The greatest actors in the world are to-day proud to be filmed. Great artists, famous producers, and prominent authors are combining to give the highest of the highest excellences. The right kind of film can obtain almost any price. The price asked for one famous film recently was £20,000 for each lecture, and a thousand to the diamond and the like.

Each machine is independent and works out its own destiny. Each finds its own way, and weaves a winding path through the air, the barage, and the searchlights of the enemy. The friendly moon reveals to the airmen the shimmering silver of the river and the deep shadows of the woods. For them the cold North Star shines as a challenge guide.

They do no more than their duty, perhaps these British night-fliers, but they do it with grim thoroughness and set. The glow of the night and its dark skies. The roar of their engines, the roar of the searchlights, the roar of gunners, the roar of a railway engine, the roar of lorries, the roar of a bursting bomb, the roar of the green and glowing ball of the "fuming onions."

HOW SOLDIERS GO TO BED.

SERVANT REGISTRATION.

The Queen's Guard has the following heading: "For His Excellency's Eyes."

Private and Artillery Young does not mind very much what people out there think of me, but since he has left the Colony, as I suppose, he intends to do as soon as the necessary arrangements to replace him can be made. Should however our sunrise be incorrect, and if His Excellency really does want future generations in British Malaya to call him blessed, let him before he departs bring the law for the Registration of Servants which now lies dormant into force in this Colony.

There is no doubt that the bill is correct, and if His Excellency really does want future generations in British Malaya to call him blessed, let him before he departs bring the law for the Registration of Servants which now lies dormant into force in this Colony.

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COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION.

Reporting the rubber auction at Singapore on November 29th, the agents there for Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. telegraph:

No. 1 smoked sheet—\$7.75 per lb., equivalent to 14.8d. per warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 crepe—\$0.75 per lb., equivalent to 1.5d. per warehouse Singapore.

Market steady, but quiet. Offered 2,110 tons sold 1,180 tons.

Messrs. Moyer & Mason, Singapore, report that their auction last week showed prices of \$0.74 to \$0.73 per lb. crepe, and \$0.74 to \$0.69 for smoked sheet, the tendency of the market being easier. The closing price for smoked sheet was 7.71.

Messrs. Barth & Co.'s weekly rubber circular, dated Singapore November 7, states:

During the interval between last week and the auctions which concluded this morning, the market has gradually firm'd, and prices have advanced slightly.

The sales opened yesterday fairly strong, and improved up to the interval but on the resumption the market fell away, and values declined about 3 cents.

To-day, however, there was a recovery, but prices did not reach those of yesterday.

Ribbed Smoked Sheet—During yesterday morning 67 cents was paid for the grade, an advance on the week of 4 cents.

As mentioned above this price was not maintained, and the best obtainable this morning was 63 cents.

Fine Pale Crepe—There was a very varied demand for this grade. At first the market was strong, and 71 cents was paid for one parcel an advance of 7 cents. Buyers at other times were only offering 66 cents. The true market, however, is probably firm at round about 70 cents.

Other Grades—There was a limited inquiry for clean broad crepes, which sold from 38 to 47 cents according to quality. Fine plain smoked sheet real 55 cents, and plain unsmoked sheet from 34 to 53 cents. A few parcels of crepes were taken up from 18¢ to 24 cents.

The total quantity catalogued amounted to 1,141 tons of which 1,030 tons were offered and 698 tons sold.

The following shows the range of values in Straits currency, with sterling equivalents in London based on war risk at 10 per cent and freight at 33¢ per ton. For freight at 50¢, add 2d. per lb. to these sterling equivalents:

Ribbed Smoked

Fine 65—67 1/10—1/10;

Ribbed Ordinary to Good

Plain Smoked 55 1/3—1/6;

Unsmoked 38—57 1/10—1/7;

Cupwashings Crepe

Fine Pale (Third) 68—70 1/10—1/8;

Pale to Good

Fine Brown 49—54 1/10—1/3;

Good Brown 30—39 102—1/10;

Dark 27—33 8—1/11;

Bark 19—28 61—9/4;

Sorbet

Virgin and Presed

Loose 19—20 61—9/4;

18—24 61—9/3;

RUBBER OUTPUT.

Rubber company directors will be interested to read in the chairman's speech at the Koda Bahroh meeting yesterday, reported elsewhere, that a telegram from the Straits states it is considered undesirable to proceed further with restrictions and the fixing of prices, in view of the armistice, to restrict plantation output.

TEXTILES FROM NETTLES AND FROM PEAT.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, an exhibition was held recently of products made from the nettle plant, which, in these times of great shortage of raw material for the textile industry, is of considerable interest. In the department for ready-made staffs were foundable-cotton, napkins, and the like, in a net-like pattern. The textile with a yellow-white, pliable, and pleasant; it is to take the place of cotton and linen stuffs for underclothing, bedding, etc.

Among articles made of unbleached nettle stuffs mention should be made of coloured and uncoloured stair carpets, curtains, etc. Further strong twine and heavy rope were shown, made of nettle fibre. A couple of exhibits indicate that almost all the material is utilized. Some is ground for fodder and some is used in the paper industry. All of this Danish industry.

The Danish Nettle Association had 12 travelling exhibition, showing throughout the country. The people in the different districts are taught how to prepare the material for delivery to the factories.

In Sweden and in Denmark experiments have been carried on for some time in the manufacture of cloth from peat, and a Dutch factory has produced the first pieces of this cloth, which, according to a Danish newspaper, look well in a certain peatish colour, and in not so very different in appearance from woolen cloth. It is made of 75 per cent peat and 25 per cent woollen waste. It is the intention to start several such factories where the raw material is easily obtainable.

The peat has been sold recently to several foreign countries, including Norway, where similar facts will probably be started. It is the fibres in the peat that are employed for making cloth. Padding, upholstery material, etc., may also be made. At an exhibition lately held at Gothenburg, Sweden, there were shown knitting machines in use making homespun from peat yarn.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION.

"Only a Cough but you stop it, while it's ONLY a cough."

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The first preparation made for combating serious coughs CURES any cough but is only a cough. Very palatable.

Waterbury's Cod Liver Oil Compound.

SHANGHAI VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

BANQUET TO RETURNED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The celebrations of the week-end came to a successful conclusion conclusion with a dinner to the returned officers and men at the Astor House, a function on which those responsible for the arrangements are to be heartily congratulated. The ballroom of the Astor House was laid with tables and a very large number of guests were seated beneath the most effective of decorations. There were soldiers and sailors present of most of the Allied nationalities, men who bore on their persons the insignia of the wounded, were proud ribbons showing the service they had seen or medals for some meritorious deed or other. The atmosphere might very rightly be called a brilliant assembly of men with a sense of their credit. Mr. D. Shiff, the Belgian Consul-General, presided; and there were also present all the other Allied Consuls and representatives of the principal municipal activities of Shanghai. A pleasing feature was the arrangement of the seating, for there was none, and everyone sat wherever he pleased. British sailors rubbed shoulders with French soldiers to the great enjoyment of both.

There was only one toast given during the evening—the comprehensive toast of "The Rulers of the Allies," proposed by the chairman, after which the Allied national anthems were played.

The speech of the evening was that of Major Aspland of the R.A.M.C., who described how he was taken prisoner by the Austrians in Serbia.

He contrasted the treatment he received at their hands with that which he afterwards received from the Germans. He spoke of the heroic fight of the Serbians in defence of and to regain their native country, and to add point to his remarks, told how they entered the war with 500,000 strong and a fortnight ago entered Belgrade with only 30,000 men. The Major also made most sympathetic reference to Russia. He exhorted his hearers to remember what that country had done in the early part of the war and how, but for them, the whole face of the world might have been altered. He said that Russia had not come in for her proper share of recognition in the rejoicing over the signing of the armistice and said that there millions of Russians loyal to all that the Allies were fighting for.

Then, during the dancing, a few various musical items.

These, with dancing, carried a most enjoyable evening into the early hours of the morning and the guests all voted it was an extremely pleasant function.

RECEPTION AT MARINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

At a reception held at the Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. W. T. Bisset, President of the Club, supported by Mr. John Prentiss, Honorary President, opened the proceedings by calling upon all present to sing the British National Anthem.

In the opening remarks Mr. Bisset said how proud we all were of the brilliant victories of all the Allied forces all over the world, of the pride we felt to-day as Britons of the part our navy, army, air force, and last but not least the mercantile marine, had taken in this great war. How all forces had fought a clean fight from beginning to end. Id further remarks Mr. Bisset referred to the fact that out of a membership of 300, the Marine Engineers' Institute had 100 members serving with the forces.

M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, then paid a great tribute to the British Army in general and especially to the Scottish Regiments, with whom he had come in personal contact on many occasions.

There were several other speakers including Major Manners, who paid a just tribute to the Mercantile Marine for what it had done in Mesopotamia, and also to the men given to him by the different Dutch Companies in Shanghai, by selecting men to serve in the Dutch Companies.

Major Aspland, R.A.M.C., in proposing the toast of the guests made a very interesting speech, recalling how one little country had suffered in the war, and the great part the had taken in it. He gave facts and figures to show that Serbia had suffered more in comparison than any other claimant. He also spoke of the situation in Russia, his address being followed with keen attention and interest.

Mr. Cook spoke of the work of the Navy and the wonderful work of the engineers, in all capacities, and Mr. C. M. Bain, on behalf of the crew, gave thanks for the entertainment.

M. A. W. Brantock also gave a brief speech and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the Marseillaise and the British National Anthem. N.C. Daily News.

WHOOPING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose, and a deobstractive easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the mucus and in its easier to expect to see it has been used successfully in many epidemics and it contains no narcotic or other ingredients which it is perfectly safe for use by a young and delicate person.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MR. H. E. MORAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDER.

STAFF.

No. 778 Serjeant P. V. Michalewski, signaller Section, is permitted to remain on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 64 Gunner S. L. Hadden, Artillery Company, is permitted to remain on transfer to North China, dated 23/11/18.

STAFF.

No. 838 Pte. A. S. Gubbay is transferred to "B" Company to the Engineers Company, dated 23/11/18.

No. 81 Pte. H. J. Knight is transferred from "A" Company to "D" Company, dated 23/11/18.

STAFF.

No. 838 Pte. A. S. Gubbay is transferred to "B" Company to the Engineers Company, dated 23/11/18.

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INTIMATIONS.

PRIME TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every

LAWYERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A BRITISH POLITICAL PRISONER.

(By T. H. S. Elliott.)

Done with a promptitude and effect characteristic of and creditable to the gentlemen of the long robe," was Disraeli's comment in the February of 1874 on the help rendered by a then rising barrister and Church defence speaker in securing the return of the seventh Duke of Marlborough's third son for the family seat. Lord Randolph Churchill, then a young man of twenty-five, fresh from Merion, Oxford, had never attempted a public speech before confronting the Woodstock doctors at an afternoon meeting.

Seized with a species of stage fright, or overcome by the novelty of the situation, he could only get out a few words and abruptly retire. His local manager at once telegraphed to the Conservative headquarters in London: "Send down at once the greatest and safest man you have to address an evening meeting." The future Sir Edward Clarke of those days had not then made his name a household word in causes celebres like the Penge and the Baccarat case; he had, however, the same sort of personal reputation that which, in an earlier age, won by clever youths at the Eton, "Pop," or at the Oxford or Cambridge Unions, was supposed to open for them the doors of St. Stephen's. Edward Clarke, in other words, had distinguished himself, not only at various debating societies in town or country, as well, of course, at the Surrey Sessions, but on the various platforms of the Church Debates Institute. At the date, therefore, of the Woodstock incident his early return to Parliament was expected. It came on Valentine's Day, 1880, some ten years after another of Edward Clarke's cloth, Douglas Straight, had secured Shrewsbury, the constituency since 1840 unsuccessfully contested by Disraeli himself.

AN OLD PRACTICE.

These two gentlemen of the long robe, to revive the decaying nomenclature, persisted in the last, were therefore conspicuous in the manufacture of Statute law, as they had been in the Law Courts themselves; and there may still be left some who can recall a pretty compliment paid them by their great chief on their personal qualifications for overcoming any effect-provoker that might still lurk in dark corners against lawyers in M.P.'s. Between the fourteenth and the eighteenth centuries the two classes of men by whom the popular Chamber seemed to fear being swamped were contractors and lawyers. Throughout the Stuart period Lincoln's Inn and the Temple were the recognized training grounds for the smaller country gentlemen who established the supremacy of the elective House. Nothing followed half-hearted attempts periodically to exclude them by reviving certain alleged provisions of Edward III. In feudal times the complaint grew that the gentlemen learned in the law used their place in the Commons to secure more than their due share of "the loaves and fishes."

The laymen of the Assembly complained that their legal colleagues valued a seat, even the Speakership itself, as a stepping-stone to lucrative and ex-Parliamentary positions. When these ambitions were not limited by the Woolpack or Keeper of the Great Seal, the long robe gentlemen had so keen an eye for emoluments as habitually to overlook their duty to their constituencies and to the nation in their place at Westminster. Even Victorian days were not quite free from mists of conventional and irrational prejudice against the new-comer of the Commons from his chambers near Chancery-lane. Sir William Harcourt, not more by his first-rate ability than his gradually acquired self-discipline and restraint, completely lived down this feeling and became a Parliamentary favourite. A little later, two famous Chthonians, the surviving Lord Liverpool and the late Lord James of Hereford, during their knightly times up the green leather benches, proved the legal triumphs of the coming century, which has already provided us with two Prime Ministers, sound in different departments of the legal calling.

MANY OF TODAY.

To-day the long robe continues more in evidence before the Speaker than ever. In the home foreign record Sir Edward Carson and Sir F. E. Smith will be placed high in the official list. Not far from them will come Sir Ernest Pollock, those most brilliant among advocates, Sir John Simon and Sir George Cave. Both of these are exceptions to something like a general rule with lawyers in the House. The nineteenth century, Sir Henry Tredegar and Sir R. T. Reid, the brightest among social talkers, seldom or never relieved the burden or added to the weight of debate by any special display of sagacity or brilliancy. This is just what Sir John Simon, now temporarily withdrawn, and Sir George Cave have never failed to do. Their influence has not been lost upon the rising generation of their profession. At present, therefore, the prospects and position of the long robe in the Representative Chamber are, I am firmly told,

THE BEST COUGH AND COLD CURE. CHAMOMILE. Cough Remedy. The largest and best cough medicine in the world today, because it contains a special medicine composed of Chamomile, Camomile and cold remedy, and is specially designed for the cold.

NOTICES.

ARMOUR & CO.,
CHICAGO.

WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD PACKERS.

CANNED

MEATS, FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, SOUPS,
MILK, CHEESE, ETC.

VERMONT, "SHIELD" and "HELMET" BRANDS.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO. LTD.

Sole Agents. SOUTH CHINA.

QUALITY
PIANOS.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.



CHRISTMAS 1918.

Suitable Presents of all
Descriptions.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(CORNER OF FLOWER STREET).

THE EASTERN DYEING
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS—

MEHTA & CO.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF
OUR SPECIALTIES—

BLANKETS, BLANKET COATS, SUITS, COATS,
VESTS, DRESSES, CURTAINS, SILKS,
AND SUMMER FLANNELS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SPOTS REMOVED WITHOUT INJURING
THE MATERIAL.

THE WORK IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A
FRENCH EXPERT.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

MEHTA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Building, Hongkong.

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS
YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS
YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

It is to satisfy your requirements that we pay rent, rates, taxes
and other incidental expenses.

WILL YOU NOT GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF
YOUR CUSTOM?

BREWER & CO.

10,000,000 CROWNED BOTTLES.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wangan Lighthouse interrupted since 7 P.M. on Nov. 16.

The parcel post services to Cuba are suspended.

It is noticed that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria Bulgaria and the Balkan Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammamor in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Persia are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and boxes. The parcels are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unio, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcels Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French, Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered a.d. Parcel Mail's close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous even night.

THURSDAY, 5th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUI-YANG, 5th 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KAI-FONG, 5th 3 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TAISIANG, 6th Dec., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

South Africa and India via Dhamanikodi, Bombay, Aden, Port Tawak and Europe via Suez—Per CHINSAK, 6th Dec.

Registration 9.45 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 6th Dec., at 5 p.m.

Japan via MOJI-CHIYO MARU, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HATTAN, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 6th Dec., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per LIANG-CHUW, 7th Dec., 8 a.m.

Chiefoo—Per KWEILIN, 7th Dec., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 8th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 8th Dec., 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SIN-GAN, 10th Dec., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HALONG, 13th Dec., 1 p.m.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 4, 1918.

On London

Bank, Wire, ... 3/4

On demand, ... 3/4

20 days sight, ... 2/3 4/4

4 months sight, ... 3/4

6 months sight, ... 3/5

Documentary, 4 months sight 2/5

On Paris—

On demand, ... 2/5

Credit, 4 months sight, ... 4/5

On New York

On demand, ... 2/5

Credit, 60 days sight, ...

On Bombay—

Wire, ... 2/5

On demand, ... 2/5

On Calcutta—

Wire, ... 2/5

On demand, ... 2/5

On Singapore—

On demand, ... 1/2

On Manila—

On demand, ... 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand, ... 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand, ... 1/2